

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890.

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Tammany in Trouble.

The investigation which the Fasserr committee are now conducting has, as every one understands, for its objective point the discrediting of Mayor GRANT with the voters who have given by their suffrages such frequent and flattering test/mony of their confidence in his courage and probity. A Mayor is to be elected eight months hence, and the Republicans do not want Mr. GRANT, for reasons which are, in the main, highly oreditable to him. So far they have done little if anything to accomplish their purpose. Mr. Grant has not been injured by anything that has been discovered.

But in contemplation of the political situation some other matters appear, which are pot to be ignored. GRANT comes out unhurt, but not Tammany Hall. Representatives of that organization are intrenched in the most responsible and important local offices; and while unjust aspersions, from Republican sources, must serve to strengthen and sustain them if blameless, such a result will not be secured if the charges, by whomsoever preferred, are shown to be true.

Thus, for instance, it cannot be said that the malice or malignity of any committee is the cause of the trial of the FLACK case. which has been engaging the attention of the courts for the past few days, in which the defendant, a former Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, and elected first County Clerk and pext as Sheriff by Tammany, is on trial for a conspiracy against the law. The Fasserr committee may have unearthed the evidence, but it did not create the facts, upon the parration of which the Grand Jury indicted BERNARD F. MARTIN. Tammany's leader in the Seventh Assembly, on Monday.

The Fasserr committee had nothing to do with the acts charged against MARTIN'S colleague, KEATING, Tammany's district leader in the Eighteenth Assembly district, and under indictment with McGonigal of the Seventh for an offence the evidence of which was proclaimed by our contemporary, the Herald. The FASSETT committee had even less to do with the recent indictment of the Tammany leader in the Thirteenth Assembly district, James Babker, who is now awaiting trial on an indictment charging him with murderous assault.

The facts, while in no wise affecting the FASSETT committee or the motives actunting those who guide the steps of its members, cannot but bring to the notice of all far-seeing Tammany men the fact that a political organization, four of whose distriet leaders are awaiting trial on criminal charges, cannot expect to enjoy and retain confidence as the representative Democratic

body of this city. Undoubtedly the occasion is opportune for abolishing the Chamberlain's office absolutely, for examining seriously the question whether the Sheriff's office should be made a salaried post (as is the County Clerk's and Register's office, and for having the public streets cleaned by contract, for positively prohibiting the use of the City Hall Park for any municipal structure, and for reorganizing such municipal departments as may need reorganization. Thus some public good may be gained from an investigation set on foot with motives of partisan advantage and partisan vengennee only.

Senator Joe Brown and Gen. Gordon.

The next General Assembly of Georgia will have to elect a United States Senator to succeed the Hon, Joseph Emerson Brown, His term ends on March 4, 1891. He has been for years one of the most picturesque figures in the Senate, pointed out from the galleries, watched with interest by his colleagues as he meditates at his desk, and particularly admired as a fine, fatherly old statesman by every bride who visits the Capitol.

In this way Senator Brown has come to be regarded as one of the bulwarks of our tively declines to be a candidate for reflection is important. The other day the Bruns-Joe Brown had told somebody that he desired to die in office as a United States particle of truth in it." said Senator Brown My ambition is fully satisfied. I would on no account accept the nomination if it were tendered to me." Then the Senator con-

tinued, in response to a question: "I have never thought of but one man as likely to fill my place, and Governor Gordon is that man. It seems most probable to me that the Legislature will elect him, and I consider it only right that they should."

If HENRY W. GRADY had lived, it is quite likely that Georgia would have sent him to the United States Senate in 1991 as an offset to Senator Colourry, who represents neither the intellect nor the progressive spirit of the Democracy of that imperial State:

There is in sight at present no rival to Gen. Gordon, if that distinguished soldier and politician and promoter of R. B. HAYES really desires to go back to the Senate. But never be read except by the proof reader. we recall the fact that Gen. GORDON has not always valued the honor to which, it is said, he again aspires. Ten years ago this spring he held the office of Senator, with five years of his term still ahead of him. Buddenly, and to the surprise of the Democrate of Georgia. GORDON sent in his resignation on May 15, 1890, and he immediately accepted the post of attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Joseph E. BROWN as Senator, to the intense indignation of one wing of the Georgia Democracy, The whole arrangement was denounced as a bargain, Gordon selling and Brown buying the seat in the Senate. In explanation of his unexpected resignation, Gen. Gordon published a somewhat remarkable statement, affirming that he was simply carrying out a long-cherished purpose to retire from public life; that he was too poor to support the dignity of a Senator; that his inclinations to private life had hitherto been subordinated to a sense of duty, and that the restoration to the Southern States of the full rights of self-government having accomplished his most cherished purpose in politics, he regarded his work as done.

At an indignation meeting in Columbus on May 20, 1880, resolutions were adopted declaring that the appointment of Brown deserved "censure too strong for words to express," and condemning the "shameful and disgraceful manner in which he had been foisted upon the public."

ernor Gordon is the man who ought to suc- the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of ceed him. This circumstance brings to mind | the Senate and Assembly, the Judges of the the almost forgotten incident to which we have alluded. But does Gondon really want | preme Court, the County Judges, and other to go back to Washington? Is he rich man now to support the dignity of a l It is well enough, perhaps, for the State to its

Senator? Does his mind cherish some new purpose in politics? If the Legislature elects him, will be manage to subordinate for the six years of his term his strong inclination to private life? Will he stick, or will he suddealy resign after a few months, and throw

politics in Georgia into confusion? At all events the brides in the gallery will miss the patriarchal figure of Senator JOSEPH EMERSON BROWN.

The Returns from the Presbyteries.

Up to last accounts 57 out of the 211 presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church have voted on the question of revising the Westminster Confession, 89 in favor of revision and 18 against.

So far as recorded, the Pennsylvania presbyteries are unanimous against revision, and in the number are the important presbyteries of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny. The only one in New York voting on that side is the presbytery of Long Island, while that of Albany goes so far in the opposite direction as to demand a new creed, thereby showing that it is more logical than the advocates of mere revision. The obnoxious doctrine of election, with its consequences of infant and heathen damnation, cannot be removed without making necessary an entire reconstruction of the Confession. Otherwise it will be nonsense. The presbyteries of the West which have voted are in favor of a revision, with the exception of those of Kansas City, San Francisco, and Wooster in Ohio. Of four presbyteries in New Jersey one only, that of New Brunswick, opposes revision.

The most significant of the returns are those which come from Asia and Africa. The presbyteries of Slam and of western Africa both wish to keep the Confession as it is, with its heathen damnation. The voice of the missionaries and their converts is in favor of dooming to hell the unconverted heathen. They are unwilling to make any compromise in that matter, and as they are on the ground their opinion will probably carry great weight. By their vote they say that the doctrine of heathen dampation is essential for the justification and support of missionary enterprise.

That is very like the ground taken by the Rev. Dr. STORES. Speaking of the case of the young man applying for appointment as missionary, and yet confessing his doubts as to heathen damnation and his hopes of a future probation for those benighted beings, Dr. STORES argued that for the missionary society to accept the theory of such a future probation would be to destroy the very reason for its existence. If the heathen are to be instructed in the Caristian religion by the angels of heaven, why should men expend themselves in comparatively paltry efforts to that end?

The missionary presbyteries of course see this point very clearly, and so do the missionary societies. They know that they cannot yield it without destroying the force of their appeals for plous aid. For a hundred years people in this country have been enduring sacrifices in order that some of the heathen might be saved from everlasting torment, and they have borne them for no other reason. They thought that probation would end on earth. It now they are told that it is to extend into the next world, they will refuse to continue the sacrifices.

But, altogether apart from self-interest, the missionary presbyteries are sound in logic. If there is future probation for some of mankind, there must be future probation for all; and both the whole Westminster Confession and the orthodox system of theclogy lose their main support and fall to places. Yet, so far, the indications are that the General Assembly of the Prosbyterian Church will be called upon to perform the impossible feat of saving its structure of faith after the pillars upon which it rests have been knocked away.

The State as a Printer and Book Buyer. New and surprising methods of wasting the public money of the State are constantly devised in the Legislature.

A bill is now before the Assembly to provide for the printing, binding, and distribution of 10,000 copies of the memorial proceedings of the Legislature in reference to the death of Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN. Of reasonable expenditure in the preparation of a record of these proceedings for presenwick Times printed the story that Senstor | tation to the family of Gen. SHERIDAN, assuming that the members of his family care anything about such a memorial; but Senator. A reporter of the Atlanta Constitu- the proposition to spend \$5,000 for publishtion showed this paragraph to the Senator at ling and circulating 10,000 copies of a book, his home in Atlanta, where he is recovering | which in most instances would be thrown from a serious sickness. "There is not a into the waste basket by the recipient or sold for old paper, is simply preposterous. It is hardly supposable that there are a hundred people in the country who want to read what the members of the Legislature said, or what was said to them, in regard to the death of Gen. SHERIDAN. According to the bill, 8,800 copies are to be distributed among the members of the Legislature; 500 copies to the family of the deceased; 500 copies to the officers and reporters of the Legislature, and 200 copies to the State officers. We have not the least doubt that most of these legislators, officers, and reporters would rather have the money which is to be spent in publishing the books than to have the books themselves. It is no honor to the memory of Gen. SHERIDAN to print a lot of so called memorials concerning him which will How much better it would be to take the \$5,000 and spend that amount for some artistic design in marble or bronze, to be placed in the State Capitol, commemorative of Gen. SHERIDAN'S services to the country.

Another scheme now under consideration in the Assembly is a proposed act to provide for the distribution of the Revised Statutes, Codes, and General Laws of the State of New York.

Mr. MONTGOMERY H. THROOP is an editor of law books, who prepares a new edition every few years of what he calls the Revised Statutes of this State. The term Revised Statutes is strictly applicable only to a body of laws which went into force about 1830. Many portions of the Revised Statutes have been repealed, and Mr. Throop's work consists of those parts which still remain in force, and of the general laws which have been enacted from time to time land confiding strangers in its shadow in substitution for the repealed portions or in addition thereto. His editions of these general laws have no official character, the contents being extracted from the annual voiumes of seasion laws which are published for the purpose, and that it will save the under the direction of the Legislature. Anybody else is at liberty to prepare and pub-I sh a collection of the general laws now in force, and in fact the edition of Mr. THROOF has a rival in what is shown to lawyers as the EDMONDS edition of the Statutes. It is now proposed, however, to lend Mr. Throop's edition a helping hand by spending \$15,000 of the State money in purchasing copies Now Senator Brown announces that his | thereof at a price not exceeding \$12 a set, ambition is fully satisfied, and that Gov- and distributing the sets to the Governor,

Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Su-

official bodies and departments.

provide law books for the officers who are required to administer its laws. In Massachusetts a copy of every volume of the reported decisions of the Supreme Court of that State is furnished to the public library in each town for the free use of the people. In selecting an edition of the general statutes for distribution among our State officers the Legislature should take pains to choose the best, and the choice should not be influenced by any other consideration, Before deciding upon Mr. Throop's edition It would be well for the committee having this matter in charge to make an examination of an edition of the statutes which has been prepared by Mr. CLARENCE F. BIRDS-EYE, a well-known lawyer of this city. In this edition, the first volume of which has recently been published, the laws are arranged with reference to the subjects, alphabetterly, in a manner which, for convenlence of reference, far surpasses any other method of classification which has fallen under our notice. The work of the editor appears to be thoroughly and admirably done, and with painstaking accuracy. Be fore deciding to spend \$15,000 on Mr. THROOP, the Legislature had better look into the mert's of Mr. BIRDSEVE.

Let the people get the best article in the market for their money.

Names of Streets

The Aldermen's Committee on Streets s to determine to-morrow what official decision shall be made on the petition, submitted by a number of residents of the west side, to change the name of the Ninth avenue above Fifty-ninth street to Columbus avenue, and of the Tenth avenue above Fifty-ninth street to Holland or Amsterdam avenue. Columbus avenue has been accepted as a proper name for the Ninth avenue, but concerning the Tenth, Americus, Narragansett, Gotham, and Jefferson have been suggested as either of them more appropriate than Holland or Amsterdam.

Only a few years ago there was a strong disposition to substitute numerical for proper or geographical names for down-town streets, and Amity became West Third, Asylum West Fourth, Amos West Tenth, and Augustus West Tweifth. But the present tendency of the fashion appears to be in a different direction, and this is perhaps most conspicuously the case in that part of the city which is north of the Harlem River. In the streets of that territory greater preference has been shown for names of individuals, events, and localities connected with the history of this country than in those of the down-town business districts, which are of English origin chiefly.

Thus, in the district beyond the five bridges, there is Dongan street, after the Governor who granted the original charter of the city in 1686; Tappen street, Stebbins avenue, Payne avenue, Marcy place, and the cluster of streets perpetuating the names of the four poets: Longfellow, Bryant, Poe, and Whittier. There is Webster avenue, Worden avenue, Randall avenue, Barry street, Jackson avenue, Cameron place, Burnstde avenue, Wayne street, Marion avenue, Fulton avenue, and Halleck street.

The achievements of the navy are recalled v Kane avenue, named after the Arctic explorer, and by Farragut, Porter, and Dahlgren streets. There is Buffon avenue, Linnous street, Lufayette road, and La Fontaine avenue. There is Cooper avenue, called after the philanthropist, intersecting Emmet avenue, called after the Irish patriot; and science and history are recalled by Kepler avenue, which crosses Knox street, and by Knox street, which in turn crosses Napter avenue. There is Hogarth street, Sherman avenue, Sheridan avenue, Fox street, Preble street, Emerson street, Prescots avenue. Hewitt place, and Guttenberg street, which cuts through two streets named Hoe and Caxton streets. The recent Presidents have not come in for much recognition, though a short distance from Grant street is Johnson avenue, called after ANDY JOHNSON, and to the west, toward the Harlem, is Arthur street, called after that able and popular President. There is Kelly street, but no Hayes avenue or alleyway.

This changing and somewhat capricious fashion has thus far resulted in three sets of names. The down-town streets have, for the most part, proper names of English origin; those in the middle part of the town have numerical names; and those in the upper annexed district proper names of American origin. If the upper part of the Ninth avenue is to be changed to Columbus and the upper Tenth to Holland avenue, as the upper Sixth has been changed to Lenox, the upper Fourth to Park, and the upper Avenue A to Pleasant avenue, no good reason seems to exist why the upper First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh avenues should not also obtain a different designation from that they now enjoy. And it such change, in the interest of constantly changing fashion, is to be made in those avenues which are occupied for residences, then a similar demand will soon be made for a change of name in a number of cross streets, and it will be hard to say where such a movement would end. It might serve to set up the Aldermen in a novel line of official business, though it would hardly add to the prosperity of this fast-growing town.

Liberty Island.

We notice that some of the newspapers are trying to oppose the use of Bedlow's Island as an immigrant depot on the ground that the so-called Statue of Liberty has been creeted there, and that no immigrant ought to be brought into contact with that statue.

If the statue were a good one, and worthy of the great rumpus that has been made about it by the French Government and the American Government, to what better use could it be put than to exert a cultivating and democratizing influence upon the immigrants who land here from other countries, without any adequate conception of law-guarded liberty? Nothing could be more useful for such people than to have Liberty herself give them a few lessons, and enlighten them regarding the nature of free

institutions and the duties of citizens. But, unfortunately, the statue is not o such a character. Considered as a work of art, it is a tremendous monstrosity, peerless alike in it's magnitude and its ugliness. To might give them a shock to which they ought not to be exposed; and accordingly we incline to side with the opposition. But when we reflect that the placeds very convenient expense of buying or hirling new land for an immigrant depot, and that the newcomerwho disembark there will never suspect that the monster is a statue of L berty, we withdraw the opposition and tell Secretary WINDOM to go ahead. If the place is made horrible by the statue, it may also be made useful by employing it for a useful purpose

Major Wissmann will evidently have to catch the defiant Arabs before he conquers nem. It seems like history repeating itself to hearthat he is about to again attack pinces he captured months ago. Jungie grass is high and affords excellent hiding places for the rebels when the Major's army is around, but they emerge as defiant as ever when the coast clear again. Wasawann's tribulations are

very much like ours with the renegade Apaches. Gen. Caoox found it very difficult to put sait on the bird's tall.

Little touches of earthquake ruffled the serenity of small districts in Germany and Spain yesterday. Asia has been having rather more than her share of earth disturbances lately, and her people are doubtless willing that Europe should take her turn. The French traveller Ponvaler has recently written from the borderland between Russia and China, near the Thian Shan Mountains, that things there have been shaken up and keep shaking. In a large district he found the people all encamped in their fields afraid to sleep in their huts Fifty houses had fallen in Djarkent, everybody was living under canvas, and the people were so nervous that they thought they felt fresh shocks which their white visitors failed to observe. The Kirghiz, pasturing their herds on the mountains, hurried down to the plains, alarmed by falling rocks and big landslides. These are among the occurrences we do not hear of the day after they happen.

NEW YORK'S HABBOR LINE.

suggestions that the Hudson he Narrowed and North River Plers Extended, The New York Harbor Line Board met

resterday morning at 39 Whitehall street to hear testimony relative to the fixing of harbor lines around Manhattan Island, and also in regard to the lines of the upper Hudson. Martin Schenck, an assistant State engineer, who s in charge of Hudson River improvements, said that the lines on the upper Hudson as they at present exist follow in general the recommendations made by State Engineer Bogart to the Legislature. He thought that the river might be narrowed to advantage in some place, particularly at a point two and a hair miles below Albany. He also recommended the removal of van Wies's rock, which is situated almost directly in the channel, about three and a hair miles below Albany, and is a great dauger to havigation. Chief Engineer G. S. Green, Jr., of the Dock Department appeared with relegence to the

great danger to navigation.

Chief Engineer G. S. Green, Jr., of the Dock Department appeared with reference to the lines around Mannattan Island. He thought the exterior lines on the East River were for the most part about as they should be. There is great need, he said, for larger piers on the North River. We should like to see the pier head line extended all the way from Sixty-first street down to the Battery, and we see no objection to extending the buildhead line out about 200 feet between Thirtieth and Sixty-first streets. The frontage from Seventy-second street to Spuyten Duyyil is as yet but little used. There are great bossibilities here and great probabilities. The natural facilities are not excelled anywhere in the world, though of course the development of them is as yet a question of the future."

The Secietary of War has established the legal harbor lines for the following points, and maps showing their location can be seen in the office of the New York Harbor Line Board. Army building, 39 Whitehall street.

Letween cuttobers and communican Ferry of the

letween Guttenberg and Communityaw Perry of the entral Hailroad of New Jersey. ral Hallroad of New Jersey, south and west-heres of Staten Island, west bank of Athur Kill, from Perth Ambey to bethoor From Lawrence Point opposite Port Morris, to east-ern end of per time at Havenswood, L. I. From Hondway Brooklyn, E. D. to the northern boundary of the Government land at Fort Hamilton.

From the Kansas Democras.

The town and municipal elections held last week throughout New York, resulting in a long array of Lemocratic victories, are notable as showing alike the demoralization of the Re-

showing alike the demoralization of the Republican party and the splendid organization of the Democracy under the leadership of Gov. Hill in the Empire State.

The little handful of Western Democrats, who, failing into the trap cunningly set for them by the Republican press in the East, are indulging in sweeping denunciations of Gov. Hill—the only Democrat dranged by the Republican leaders for 1892—will do well to consult these election returns it they exert to discuss the surface of the contract of the c them by the Recutellean press. In the East, are indulating in sweeding denuncations of Gov. Hill—the only Democrat denaled by the Republean leaders of Pizz-with do will to control the same present the present of the same present abuse their minist of an unfounded and unreasonable prajudes angines to an unfounded and unreasonable prajudes angines to an unfounded and unreasonable prajudes angines to the Republean. The Democratic party in the State of New York.

Summed up briefly, the recent elections were an Waerston defeat for the Republean. The Proporties of the State of New York.

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ANNAPOLIS, March 18 .- While the Mugsumps are trying to clog up the election machinery by alleged ballot reform complications, benator Toadvir has struck the opposite tack. He introduced to-day a bill making it comne introduced to-day a bill making it com-pulsory upon people entitled to the voting frauchise to exercise it. The bill provides for the certification to the Criminal Court of a list of those abstaining from the polls, and these, unless they are able to show good cause for their absence, will be required to pay a fine of 5 and costs. The line will not be imposed upon people who do not possess \$100 worth of property, the purpose of the bill being to catch the well provided Magwamps, who are so ex-ceedingly anxious for the poor man to have a

To Be Fined It They Don't Vote.

The Chicken Roost in Politica. WHEELING, W. Va., March 15,-Yesterday Capt. Thomas ried was appointed Postmaster at Pairmont, W. Va., at the personal request of Mr. Butherford M. Hayes, and against the protest of God. Bikins, and every prominent Republican in Fairmont. To-day a local election was held in Fairmont, and a large number of Republicans ironically telegraphed Hayes,

ceedingly anxious for the poor man to have a vote, but do not take enough interest in politics to vote themselves.

asking him to name a candidate Cut Glass Damb Belle,

From New York Truth. The newest whim of aristocratic Englishwomen who go in for gymnastics and athletics is for out class dumb bells. A prominent society lady just returned from Europe brought a beautiful pair of one cound bells with her other baggage. These newest oys are made in stees from four ounces to two pounds. ome are of polumed French glass, clear and pure as Japanese crystals.

Too Bad; Life is Short. From the hath Independent.

The latest idea of some of the handsome ing society girls of Bath is to give a german at the his and invite no gentlemen. Part of the ladies will take the gentleman's part, being dressed in black and white chemiectic high collar, and white necktic

The Original George Couldn't Do That. From the Paintle Times.

George Washington, a darky who has been employed for some time at the tar-ston liotel, has a fortune in his mouth. Yesterday be attracted a large grown by whisting a beautiful darky molody, making perfect harmony in free and second at the same time. An Encouraging Sign.

Aigy (at the door) - Is Miss Giddy at home? The New Girl-Re youse Mr. White or Mr. Black ! Algy-Mr. Black.
This New Girl.-This Gim to toll yes that she is at home.

cent, on all receipts below that sum.

FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST. It is said that Mrs. Lengtry has "struck oil" with her

As You Like it," which she is now performing at the St. James in London.

The London County Council have cas out from their heatrical license bill the provision requiring each actor

o take out a license. Mr. William Sharp has finished his " Life of Brown g." in which he has received assistance from the net's family, and it will be published as the April vol-

ums of the "Great Writers " series. Faris clubs are hereafter to be taxed, instead of the present 20 per cent, on their membership fees, 20 per cent on their sotal receipts above \$1,200, and 10 per

Lois Fuller is announced to appear at the Fispire Theatre in London, a music hall, "in her characteristic and charming songs." Several other well-known acesses have recently gone the same way in Lendon There is a plague of locusts in the province of Oixeh in Egypt. In five days the authorities destroyed six tons of them. In ploughing, quantities of their eggs are turned up. Exposure to the sin destroys the eggs.

A real crown of pure gold studded with a thousand. diamonds and valued at \$37.500 is to be put up at auction at Singapore. It formerly belonged to the Malay Sultana and is being sold by the estate of the

late Sultan of Perak A German gardener has named a new sort of potato of his own discovery the Major Wissmann. Among the other varieties of potatoes advertised by the same man are the Frince Bismarck. Emperor William, Fred.

erick Carl, and Pio Sono. The problem of whather kangarana can be acclimatized greens to have been settled at Tring Park, London, where they are being successfully raised. The secret was in letting them run will, instead of keeping them in pens as had heretofors been done.

The Queen of Great Britainhas sent a silver punch bowl of he efficers of the Prossing regiment of dragoons of which she is Colonel, and Angeli is coming over to Windsor from Vienna shortly to paint a portrait of her

Majesty which she intends to present to them.

The newest freak of Faria facilities is a looking-glass. stand for the menu, so that the ladies can see how the look at the table. The Princess of Monaco has just scored four dozen of them in reponses silver of ex-quisite workmanship. The fashion comes from Russia. Miss Cobden and Miss Cons, the two women members of the London County Council, have been served with write in suits for the penalty of \$250 per vote fixed by the statute for the offence of sitting and acting as mem-bers of the Council Hiegally. The trial will test the

right of women to sit in the Board. Two children playing upon a grassy slope at Auchmithie, woot and, slipped and rolled down to the edge of a steep precipies, its feet high, over which they fell to the beach below. Those who ran to gather up their mangled remains found them on their feet in the sand to a general state of mental bewilderment and with no worse injuries than a few scratches.

It is said that the French Government has just given simultaneously on the same ship have been known to record different rates of speed and even to fail to hold their ratios of variation with each other. During the trials of the Baltimore the untrustworthy performance of the logs was freely commented upon, so that the to the Government of Russia the secret of its new smokeless powder, and that the Russians are about to begin the manufacture of it upon a large scale, using imported workmen and being careful to exclude Germans and Jews from the factories. The basis of the powder is said to be sulphuric ether.

o the people an immense quantity of tar for use in their curiness. All the sales are, on credit, and as the peasants can neither read nor write, the account of each is kent y means of certain signs made with the far upon his loorpost. Pay day comes every fall, and then only are the doorposts of Saratoff washed clean until a new account is started.

At Paris dinner tables the latest ffeature for dessert is the practice of putting on the table small receptacles called marmites, or "poss," in which are enclosed nots. conbone, and any other triffes that the hosters pleases Each guest takes a pot and before opening it trades it for that of some one else. The fun comes in when the results of the trades are known and some are found to have swapped a pot filled with candy for one containing something of value.

It is said that there is not the alightest chance for the

election of Zola to the chair in the French Academy, for which he has been a candidate, but that the honor will go to the historian Thorean d'Angin (buy two votes are expected to be given to Zola. He will continue to be a candidate, however, at each successive vacancy until he gets the prize or dies. The edition of his new movel. "La Bête Humaine," brings the total Issue of his works.

received from his master the gift of a magnificent es received from the master the gift of a magnificial es-tate in the neighborhood of Teleran, and with it a docu-ment promounding the direst curies upon any subse-quent ruler of Fersia who should deprive him of it There was great excitement in Home a few days ago when Buffalo Bill accepted the challenge of the Duke di Sarmoneta to have mounted by his cowboys any horses that the Duko could produce. Three horses that had run wild on the Duke's estate, because nobody could eatch or bride them, were with much difficulty brought into itome, and after a great struggle two of the most powerful were issued, saddled, bridled, and ridden by the cowboys in the presence of 15,000 per sons including Prince Napoleon. The famous herdamen of the Cammagna are supposed to be able to ride any

thing that has four feet, and that made the troumph of the cowboys especially great. An English paper asserts that there is a titled lady whose chief pleasure is found in exhibiting her museu-lar powers in her own drawing room to a circle of admiring and astonished friends. Attired in a long and clinging gown, she lies down at full langth upon the floor, with arms held closely to her sides. A friend is then requested to fasten her skirts occure y around her feet and place her handkerchief upon them. This done, the handkerchief is conveyed by her feet to her mouth. She then resumes her first position, and, with out moving her arms, gradually raises herself until she stands upon her feet, without a hair out of place or the | the walks, the theory is untenable.

tiniest bead of moisture on her brow. A marriage broker is doing an excellent business in Bachmut, Russia. Anybody coming to Bachmut is sure to be met by this man at his hotel with the inquiry. "Sir. do you want to marry ?" The marriage broker carries an album full of photographs of people of both series who would not mind getting married. On each photograph may be found details concerning the social and financial standing of the person pictured. On his arrival at Bachmut the broker visited every house of interest to him in his special line, and was kindly received every-where. There are already many happy brides and grooms in the city to whom he points with pride as his untomers. Backmut is especially favorable for opera-

tions of this nature, it is said, as it contains many girls of good looks and fair fortune. The latest fad at the English music halfs is the recitation of patriotic or sentimental pieces by good eloca tionists. The newspapers regularly criticise the new poems thus brought out or the new rendering of old ones as they do the performances at the higher class of theatres. Miss Amy Mossile, who started the idea at the Empire Theatre, has just added to her reperious very successfully a new piece by H. Saville Clark, called the "Siege of Lucknow," clesing thus.

Then the last day came as we shought: the death esemed fairer attill
Than the fals which might one day be oursif the forman had his wil.
And I turned to the man who loved me, and I said. "By
our plighted tools.
By the love that we bear each other, now swear me a remitted that the sames you will keep me one car tridge, you understand.
And save me said hill me. O leve! Twill be best that I die by your had."
Then he best down and klessed me and promised, while the words that he spoke will remain Emgraves for ayo on my heart, antil death remains as SPEED TRIAL TRIPS,

The Problem as to the Best and Patrent Way of Conducting Them,

mode of conducting such trials,

under the British system of trials, our con-

tracts wisely/exact a run of four consecutive

hours, so that a straightaway course might

have to be from seventy to eighty miles long

or our fastest cruisers, and longer still for our

orpedo vessels, like the Vesuvius, the Stiletto

and the Cushing. If a shorter course is taken,

with several repetitions of it, the influence on

the speed produced by making turns must be

The first suggestion to present itself would

be that of determining the speed by logging.

But this is impracticable. The old-time log is

not trustworthy for exact speeds at the high

rates now maintained, and the patent logs

neither the contractors nor the Government

would be willing to trust to them. A fast

ruiser receives a premium of \$50,000 for each

quarter of a knot she makes in excess of her

ontract speed; she forfeits the same amount

for every quarter of a knot of deficiency. For

eruiser making nineteen knots, as the Phila-

delphia is guaranteed to do, the addition of so

small a fraction as one-seventy-sixth of her

in the pockets of the contractors, and an error

of the log to that small extent might rob them

of the same amount. Two patent logs used

with each other. During the trials of the bat-timore the untrustworthy performance of the logs was freely commented upon, so that the determination or speed by this means is out of the quection.

It has been proposed that a short measured course of two or three knots should be laid out, and the vessel run forth and back over it, as was the case with the Vesuvius, and as is the practice in some foreign navies. But it is

course of two or three knots should be laid out, and the vessel run forth and back over it, as was the case with the Vesuvius, and as is the cractise in some foreign navies. But it is thought that the contractors might fairly object to the extrastrain on the machinery caused in making so many turns, there being special hability to an overheating of the journals. The Government might, on its part, object to the devices that could be adopted for giving the vessel a greater speed in a small number of short runs, with the time taket for turning deducted, as this would be practically the deceptive measured mile test of Great Britain.

Another suggestion betrowed from foreign practice is to lind out the number of machinery revolutions for a minute and for a mile required at various rates of speed by careful data taken on the measured mile on a smooth sea. With these data the speed could be calculated from the number of revolutions made during the trial. Then the four hours' trial could go on anywhere, without reference to tides and currents or to the state of the sea. This method of dalculation is one that would especially appeal to engineers, and would have certain advantages. Still, some experts urge that, while theoretically the relation between the motive force and the actual rapidity of motion can be exactly calculated beforehand, the very object of the Government in changing its form of contract was to pay for the speed produced rather than the horse power that ought to produce it. Hence, they say, the test way would be to lay out a speed course from 70 to 100 miles long in suitable shore waters. This could be measured by the Coast Survey and be divided into halves, fourths, and so on by suitable marks set up on the shore. Or a course of from \$5 to 50 miles outh to have a could be laid out and arm of two hours as

Emperor William's Programme

The programme prepared by the Emperor

William of Germany for the consideration of his

International Labor Conference in Berlin is an-

nounced by the Reichsanzeiger to be as follows:

First teneral topic—Regulation of the work in mines, is the employment of women and children under ground to be prohibited;
Is a limitation of the hours of labor advisable, in view of the special unheatifulness of labor underground?
Is it possible to regulate labor in the mines by laternational agreement;
Second central Topic—Regulation of Sunday work.
Is bunday labor to be prohibited save in cases of necessity?

onsity?

What would the "cases of necessity" be?

Are times cases of necessity to be specified by interna-tional agreement, by law, or by the ordinary adminis-tive authorizes?

dren.
Shall children up to a certain age be unconditionally

Practice there are to a certain age so unconditionally prohibited from work so which the child shall be greatly the which the child shall be greatly the same for all industries or different. What regulations should be made as to the hours and kind of labor of children who have reached the legal are.

Fourth General Topic. Beguiation of the labor of

young resons.
Shall the above of young persons who have passed the legal limit he subject to State regulations?
The to what age shall young persons be subject to such

regulations!

Feducations of such regulations to the made for the such regulations of the such regulat

Shall exceptions and special provisions be made for midwidual branches of industry.

First idences, Topic, Regulation of the labor of women. That the labor of married women be limited?

Shall the emp-syment of all women, married or unsurfed, be limited.

macrie t, be insisted?
What shall the implations be f
blaid exceptions be made for certain industries?
Eight General Topic The execution of the measures
agreed to by the conference,
blaid impagares be taken for the execution of the reglations adopted by the conference.
Eight periodical conference be held by the states
represented at the Berlin conference and, if so, what
shall be the general nature of their tasks?

A Plague of Angleworms at the Capitol,

From the Washington Critic

The Union League Platform

The Union League Club, the Union League Club,

is famed through the world for glurious gri But the fame of its fare subsides and sinks

Portioneren poems that give and him With the well-initied rhytom of sit at drom; Someta in brandy and selfzer and lines

Whose feet are washed in great oil wines:

By the serpent's bire and the adder's sting. They cry. fitch License is surely the thing:

High License for poor I has No License for its, An I good or no tack negations purgue.

Burrat for High License and a salited barkeep!

Of temperan e reform is the Union League Club. Well (all High Liceuse with bither juke.

Let the lables resulted with our load cab dub. How sy for reform and the Union League Club?

to, bully for Temperance and forty seven drinks:

Shake off the effects of a bad cold promptly by the use of Ur. Jayne's Expectorant, and leadane the danger of critating the lungs into a fatal disease—ads.

And the platform shall swim in fortuseven drinks.

High Looke and first seven mard or the latte but own from who have not be shoul Put up the locance tees suit and steep

O. Temperance, a noble thing you are

lere's to you from this unlicensed bar.

The head and tail, the Huckpin and nub

In the lame of its forty seven drinks

O, awesier than honey of Hybis are

The products of that unlicensed bar

And there the wise lies ab lease sta-

Their eves with virtuous arder lit

Those who had occasion to pass through

hird General Topic. Regulation of the labor of chil-

New York in Chauncey Depew and Gen. Horace Pura-WASRINGTON, March 18.—The torpedo boat at a dinner party. These two veteran diners out have been neighbors over the tables of prominent people for Cushing, the first of the new vessels to be testso many years and have been friendly rivale in pus, prandial elequence so long that their experiences are in many cases almost identical. It would be a wise ed for the amount of speed she makes instead of the aggregate borse power, has already beman who could figure up the number of elaborate dis gun her trials. Those of the cruiser Philaman was color in the pair have eaten in company They have got into the habit of referring to can a other in the most amake way in all of their stories and Mr. its. delphia, the first of the large vessels in whose contracts speed guarantees are substituted for guarantees of horse power, will soon follow, pew seldom tells an anecdote or reels off a temp and then will come the San Francisco and scenes which is not imbed with such paren-thetical phrases as "You remember that high, Horace," "Wasn't it so, Horace," "Am I right, Horace," or sums other reference to Gen Potter. many successors. The Navy Department has been somewhat puzzled to determine the best Where horse power is the only element to be Gen Porter always replies to these queries and refeences with an amiable and often amiling inclination of the head, and, when he rices to speak, he not unusually determined, the condition of wind and sea is of miner consequence. The ship might remain begins his address by saying. "Channey and I were tied to her dock and the power of her engines could still be ascertained. But where the quesfining," or making some other reference to the genial President of the New York Central road where Mr. Depew always wars his bead in sympathy they are the most narmonious steakers in the world high have a soft, casy, and conversational style, and they tion is how many knots she can go, the state of wind, sea, tide, or current is of great conse uence. Again, selecting an unobstructed course is important; and while it would be an are utterly without oraterical sine. Of course, at the big dinners the two then are those formal in their refer easy matter to get one for a measured mile, as

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

One of the mest interesting sights in the social life of

dential and unrestrained as a couple of college chums The dally papers recently told the stories of no less than eight distinct cases of blackmain in every to stance but one there was a woman at the bottom of th rouble, and in every instance it is worth noting that the blackmailers had succeeded in getting one or more payments out of their victims before the final arrest and publicity came. It was rather a suggestive expess taken all in all, because it drew attention again to the fact that there is a great deal of blackmall in the world. They indicate the great number which are never heard of in the papers or by the public at large.

quets at which they frequently figure they are as roun

"There is a good deal of unhappiness connected with work in Wall streat" a man of advanced years who had an official connection with the Stock Eschangers marked a few days since. "There is some sort of a fascination about the business here which invariably have also been found to vary so much that draws a man back into the precinct no matter what his failures may have been. If a dry goods marchant goes under, loses every cent he has, and fin is that he is completely wound up, no one sees him in the dry goods district until after he has tried a good many times to get on his feet in other ways. Then he may go back to his old confident and ask them for the same with other branches of speed per hour would represent \$50,000 extra when a man gets heavily hit down around Trinity Church, he can be found at the old stand until be leaves the world for good. There are only a few instances of men who have been entirely rained who succeeded in getting on their feet again through Wall street enerations. Those instances do not no much of a moral either; for, in many cases, the wreck age has left a very comfortable for time for the former operator to begin on. When people speak of the total ruin of James R. Keene and Henry Villard they spent without knowing all the facts. No man is ruined who has a number of negotiable securities on hand and who has stocks which can be turned on the market so as to realize money. Wall street is full of " has beens " The game has an everlasting fascination for them. No malikes to cut them. And yet it is hard to listen to their complaints and importunities all the time."

There will be some big racing during the coming sea son by the Atlantic greyhounds. It is now settled that the new steamer, the Majestic, sister ship of the Tell tonic, will be started from Liverpool regularly nose and nose with the City of Paris. There will be racing reg plarly then between the Tentonic and the City of New York, and the Majestic and the City of Paris. It is the general belief among steamship men that the laste ship Has never developed her highest speed, though sha easily holds the best record to day. She is, by long odds, the favorite.

Mme. Patti's health, despite the vagaries of the climate and a great breadth of territory over which she has travelled, is better now than it has been in some years. She said recently that she was never we'll in France and rather felt the severities of the Welsh cit mate, but that the air of America, despite its many changes, always had an invigorating effect upon her Her experiences on her long tour this time have been varied enough to fill a book, but the people flock to see her wherever she goes, and with that she is content.
Apparently the only thing that she fears is a dimintion of her popularity, the is said to have burst into tears one night recently in Chicago over the coldness of the house. It turned out afterward that the coldness was Nme. Patri's. She sang listlessly and the people resented it. When she threw herself into the part in the next act and poured out her voice with all of its old-time fervor, the people fairly rose to her. Then she cried for joy. She is, according to her man-agers, almost as much of a child in all other than duancial matters as she was when she began her carear upon the stage at 10 years of age.

fourths, and so on by suitable marks set up on the shore. Or a course of from 35 to 50 miles could be laid out and a run of two hours accomplished in one direction and the same in the opposite direction. Observers along the route could make exact calculations of the tidal and other conditions at those points. The expense would be justified, as even a single vessel may cost \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, and an error of even a quarter of a nautical mile in taking her speed would involve \$50,000. The cause once laid out would be good for a hundred different trials and the observations of stationary observers would become more and more accurate. A lady who attended Mrs. Whitney's reception a few days since walked to her home in West Fifty seventh street after leaving the Whitney house. The sidewalks were clear, and her carriage had not yet called for her. hundred different trials and the observations of stationary observers would become more and more accurate.

The final solution of this problem is not yet determined. In the case of the Cushing, where only a small amount of premium and penalty is involved, the plan of running between fixed objects, whose distance spart is known, has been considered satisfactory. In general it is possible that the methods least liable tecreate adverse criticism would be either to return to horse power, if that is to be taken into consideration at all, or else to take the actual time and actual distance covered on courses from two hours to four hours long. She had on a light opera wrap, and, accompanied by her two sons she strolled along Fifty seventh street. When she got under the elevated railway on fixth ave-nue she was picking her way through the mud and dire of the street when the drippings from the atrusture everhead completely ruined the cloak. The mud and dirt on Sixth avenue are ankle deep in some places On Breadway the pedestrian stopped a few moments to allow a truck to pass in front of her. The car track was loose at the corner of Broadway and Pifty seventh street, the pavements muddy, and as the truck passed over the rail the dirt and muddy water was squired up over the faces and attire of the pedestrians. This short walk of four blocks through one of the wealthiest streets of New York had so distigured the people by slime, dirt, and mud that they looked as though they had almost rolled in a gutter.

An enterprising woman, who has established a very large business down town in supplying typewylter of erators to business houses said vesterday that there was a good deal of truth and a fair share of tragedy in the often repeated assertion that business men down town are apt to flirt with their typewriters if they can

find any opportunity to do so.

"It is always the old men of whom I hear the most compaint." she said. "The girls pay me a fee for giving them instruction and securing a position, and ther al wars come in here frequently after they have been their work. Consequently, I hear a great number of stories about men who certainly ought to know better. Yet the fively and wide awake business men, no matter how much of a reputation they may have in the up-town clubs as rounders and so on, never-interfere with the typowriters in the allghiest degree Apparently all their evanescence of spirit is expended above Twenty third street. They arrive at their offices late, work like steam engines, and rush up town again. The old deacons and church members. however, spend a great portion of the day down town away from their families, and, if there is a pretty type writer within gunshot of them, their benevolence is directed toward her at cuce. There is nothing as a rule, strictly offensive about their attentions, but they are inclined to be more paternal and kindly than the occasion warrants. They are always taking an interest in the poor girl who is obliged to earn her living, and, as it is the interest of the poor girl to keep her place she has to submit to a good deal of nonsense from mea who are old enough to know better.

And now the burned off carbon points By some strange mysticis Are carried round in pockets as A cure for rhoumatism

Those who had occasion to pass through the Capitol grounds yesterday morning witnessed a curious sight. The walks in every directin were literally covered with angieworms of every size, from the timest wrigglers, little larger than a bait to big fat fellows nearly six inches long. So plential were they that locumothm was in some spots rendered extremely amounterfather for pedestrians, many of them slipping and falling among the slimy, crawing, requisive mass. Some people were of opinion that there had been a shower or worms, but as none were visible except on the walks the theory is untenable. "One of the most curious draw bridges in the world." said an officer of a West Tuilla fruit steamer yesterday.

"Is in the harbor called St. Annie Bay in the Island of Curacao. It is a pontoon bridge, and one of the pontoons is a steamer. The steamer was built in Caniden, Maine It is a saw 40 feet long if wide and 7 deep. There is a single staff that ruise clear through the boot, and has a doubtle error propeller on each sud. The shaft is turned by two saf stoom engines. When the draw is to be opened the captain of the steam pontoon casts of the fines, gives a tool on the whatle, and sets the pro-pellers a worring, and thereupon half the bridge ewines around far enough to let the coming ship pass through Then the wheel is reversed and the gap is closed."

> The new fire boat of the New York Fire Department is o be called the New Yorker. It is almost ready for aunching. When put in commission it is guaranteed to throw a atream of water that will have it a way through the walls of the Williamsbergh sugar refineries

One of the most interesting rules to be found in the constitution of about every club in New York a top special provision in favor of others of the arms self-usey. The synd pay existent por matter what he we self-or attainments is disjited very chacky in the time that Le can spend at the club on the introduction of a new ber, but the re, has line officer in the errors are reflect, a welcome great at a time, some club and errors provision for electing them members as the location of of region to make the translation is a limit of of region to make the translation of the

The Fire Commissioners have contracted for a perwater tower that is a Lovelty if Daway The G. of T. a. Durille will be easily feet whose the softwood of the A. greaters elevation. The tower was briancing tower instead of being to credit a problematic whomas as the property that are Theorem at the engine tank that gauera es his garand his number of connected with a constend engine cylinders operated cogs and racks. The tower will be the bigsest to the world Beston rejelues in the possession of one that is